

Cromwell



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* * Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

KARL PRETSCH,
COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL. CROMWELL.

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,

&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL**JULES LA FONTAINE,**
WHEELWRIGHT,

Begs to inform the public that he has now arranged to remain in CROMWELL constantly, and that he is prepared to execute all orders and repairs with which he may be intrusted.

Premises in Cromwell:

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

PLASHETTS COLLIERY,
(adjoining Richards's Ferry.)DAGG, PRIMATE, & BENNETT,
COAL MERCHANTS,

CROMWELL,

Are now supplying HOUSEHOLD COAL of very superior quality at current prices,—viz., 20s. per ton at the pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

The seam of coal in the PLASHETTS COLLIERY is admittedly the best ever opened in the district, and the proprietors confidently solicit a share of public patronage.

Regular Customers may depend upon being kept constantly supplied.

Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

FREDERICK BASTINGS

Pegs to thank the Inhabitants, and also Visitors to Cromwell, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since taking the above establishment, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS
of the best brands.GOOD STABLING,
With Efficient Groom in attendance.BEFORE purchasing your WATCHES,
CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, call on

E. MURRELL,

and inspect his CHOICE STOCK of the above articles.

As all his Watches and Clocks are TAKEN TO PIECES, CLEANED, and ADJUSTED before they are delivered, Customers may depend on getting an article that will give satisfaction.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

M R. H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.Legal Management & REGISTRATION
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

MER LAKE,

SURGEON,

May be consulted at his Residence, west end of
MELMORE-STREET,

(Premises lately occupied by Mr Goodger).

JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of
PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE;
CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.JAMES TAYLOR,
Cromwell Timber Yard.

FIRE INSURANCE.

PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY in the Settlement
of Claims; the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUM
consistent with Safety; UNDOUBTED
SECURITY; and LIBERAL
REGULATIONS.**MESSRS GILLIES AND STREET,**
Land and Estate Agents, Princes-street,Dunedin, having been appointed agents for Otago
of the well-known and long-established Office,**THE NORWICH UNION FIRE IN-
SURANCE SOCIETY,**

(Established, 1797; Re-organised, 1821.)

Are now prepared to undertake the
INSURANCE FROM FIRE
of every description of property, and to GUARAN-
TEE THAT ALL LOSSES WILL BE PROMPTLY AND
LIBERALLY SETTLED BY THEMSELVES, thus avoiding
the delay, anxiety, and inconvenience occasioned
by Agents having to consult Boards of
Directors and others at a distance.Every information as to the Society's Rates
and Principles, or as to Special Rates, may be
obtained free on application, personally or by
letter, to the HEAD OFFICE FOR OTAGO:

MESSRS GILLIES & STREET, Agents.

Or of the district agents, as under:

AGENT FOR CROMWELL,

DUNCAN MACKELLAR.

CLYDE—G. FACHE.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

AGENTS,

CROMWELL.

Cromwell

SUMMER DRAPERY.

Ex Otago and Hydaspe.

We are now opening out

37 PACKAGES OF DRAPERY,specially suited for the Summer Season,
which have been personally selected and bought
for CASH, and will be disposed of at VERY
LOW PRICES to suit the times.Our new Stock comprises all the latest novelties
from London and Paris. Being too varied
to particularise, we enumerate only LEADING
LINES.Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, in
Dolly Varden, Mandarin, Neilson, and
Sydney,—all newest shapes.

Girls' ditto.

Ladies' Dresses in Silks, Mohairs, Grenadines,
Muslins, Merinos, Prints, &c. &c.Ladies' Chemisettes, Ties, and Sleeves,—a
great variety.

Sunshades,—all kinds.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing,

&c. &c. &c.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, in immense variety.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRAPERY ON THE GOLD-
FIELDS.—AN INSPECTION INVITED.**I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.**
Drapers and Importers.

WINES. SPIRITS. GROCERIES.

IN Order to meet the increasing require-
ments of the district, we have opened outin the above lines. By purchasing for CASH,
and keeping the best class of goods obtainable,
and selling them at reasonable prices, we trust
to receive a share of patronage.

BRANDY—Hennessey's in case and bulk

RUM—best Jamaica

WINSKEY—Lorne Highland

Dunville's, Islay

PORT WINE—Offley's four grape

SHERRY—Gonzale's four diamond

COLONIAL WINE, GENEVA, OLD TOM, GINGER

WINE, CORDIALS, BITTERS (various), &c. &c.

GROCERIES
of the best quality, inTeas, Coffees, Sugars, Candles, Soaps, Raisins,
Currants, Sauces, Oysters, Salmon,
&c. &c.**I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,**
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Cromwell, Queenstown, Arrow, and
Melbourne.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the
inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,

and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,
As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-
dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our
name, and obtained through the above agents.ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature; and
about £60 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly
12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this

date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27te

Bannockburn

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,

(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the

public generally that they have removed to

QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick

Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-

tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit

a share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY

KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD, Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards's Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cut.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL
QUARTZVILLE,
(In the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs).

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN MCCORMICK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished to the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM, fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables.

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE in the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

126

T. HAZLETT

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINES

J. SMITH,

COAL MERCHANT, Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, begs to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Beddoe, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the

district, that he is prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 12s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upward according to distance.

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Cromwell

NEW SUMMER GOODS

AT

LONDON HOUSE!
CROMWELL.

W. TALBOYS begs to call attention to his

NEW STOCK OF DRAPERY,
Just opened out, for the

CHRISTMAS SEASON,

COMPRISING

ALL THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES

IN

DRESS MATERIALS!

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Large selection of Maltese and Honiton

CHEMISSETTES & COLLARS.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Particular care has been devoted to the selection of suitable and seasonable goods for this department, which will be found replete with all the newest styles in

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

MEN'S TROUSERS AND VESTS

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS

BOYS' TROUSERS AND VESTS

YOUTH'S SUMMER SUITS

YOUTH'S TROUSERS AND VESTS

ALPACA & HOLLAND SAC COATS

WHITE AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS

BELTS, BRACES, NECKTIES, &c.

HATS IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES

GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING IN VARIETY.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank has this day been opened in MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

ROBT. M'OWEN, Agent.

Cromwell, Nov. 25, 1872.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Arrowtown

P R I T C H A R D,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Paper, &c.

Agent for
T. ROBINSON & Co.,
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,
Dunedin and Melbourne.

Bendigo

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.GOODS DELIVERED
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

Luggage

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,

LUGGAGE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell, prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of carriage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Queenstown

[A CARD.]

D. P O W E L L ,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.CROMWELL ARGUS
General Printing Office

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,
MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK,

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, { CARDS { COLORED,
EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON FIRST-CLASS LOAN PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo.'s, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

Dr. Bright's Phosphodine.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of spirits, delusions, unfitness for business or study, failure of hearing, sight, and memory, lassitude, want of power, &c., &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (ozonic oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers throughout the colonies, from whom pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained. Caution: Be particular to ask Dr. Bright's Phosphodine, as imitations are abroad. Wholesale agents for New Zealand:—Kempthorne, Prosser, & Co., Dunedin.

Amputation and mortification no doubt prevented by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extract of a letter, dated Chelsterton, January 6th, 1848:—“To Professor Holloway.—Sir: I beg to state, for your satisfaction and the information of the afflicted, the perfect cure your Ointment and Pills have effected on me. I have had a very bad leg since June last, caused by a bruise. So bad was it that gangrene set in, which made me apprehensive that amputation would be indispensable, but, thank God, by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills, it is now perfectly healed, and is quite sound.—(Signed) James M. Duncan, Principal of the Chelsterton Day School.”

WARDEN'S COURT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claims.—John Scott and another, Bannockburn: granted.—James Robertson and two others, Adams's Gully: postponed for a week.—Francis Frennesson and two others, Adams's Gully: granted.—Sue Fee and two others, Shepherd's Creek: granted.

Tail Race.—John Scott and another: granted. Dam.—John Scott and another: granted.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.

(Before W. L. Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

JAMES TAYLOR v. WM. DALE AND OTHERS. The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of £25 5s. 6d. for timber and other materials supplied to John Jones and William Dale, miners at Kawarau Gorge.

The defendant Jones appeared, and admitted the claim. He stated that Dale had absconded while he himself was an inmate of the Dunstan Hospital, taking with him £40 of his (Jones's) money; besides leaving a number of debts unpaid. Dale, however, was still the owner of two shares in a water-race.

The Magistrate: In that case you should take steps to have the partnership wound up at once, in order to realise funds to pay the liabilities. Judgment for amount claimed, but execution not to issue until sufficient time has been allowed to wind-up the partnership.

E. LINDSAY v. JOHN JONES AND COMPANY.

Claim, £14 8s. 6d. for ironwork. Mr Jones admitted the debt, and a verdict was given for the amount, together with 19s. costs.

D. TAGGART v. J. WRIGHTSON.

Complainant claimed £30 as damages for an assault alleged to have been committed upon him by defendant on the 23rd December last.

Mr Allanby for complainant; Mr Wilson for defendant.

David Taggart, publican, Mount Pisa Hotel, sworn: I was in Kidd's bar-room about six p.m. on the 23rd December. While there, defendant came in. Several others were present. Wrightson accused me of sending him an insulting letter, and called me a loafer and a welsher. He then took my nose between his fingers and gave it a sort of twist. I knew defendant intimately. Would not have attempted to grapple with him at any time. I was then, and am still, suffering from a broken jaw; and I believe defendant was then aware of the fact.

Cross-examined by Mr Wilson: I was perfectly sober at the time. The money I paid defendant was not on account of any mercantile transaction; it was for a bet of £2 and a loan of £1.

This was the plaintiff's case.

John Wrightson, miner and publican, Kawarau Gorge, sworn: I remember being in Kidd's on 23rd December. I lent Taggart £1 and won a bet of £2 from him. I asked Taggart why he sent me that letter (it contained only £2). He said Jolly had no right to send me that letter: it was not intended for me. He said he was a more respectable man than I was. I told him to pay me the pound he owed me, and not to speak to me any more. He tried to borrow money from several people in the bar, but could not get it. I told him he was a welsh, and he said he would make me prove my words. I deny pulling his nose, although I told him he was only an apology for a man, and that if he was worth striking I would have struck him. I never lifted my hand to him. I believe I told him I would pull his nose, but I was afraid of his head coming with it. On the 24th he gave me the £1, and again told me he would make me prove my words. On the day after I got the summons, Stanbrook came to me and told me that Taggart wished to settle the case and would withdraw it if I paid £2 or £3. I said I would pay £2, but no more.

Cross-examined: If I had not seen Stanbrook, I should certainly not have gone to the Queenstown races. I believe Taggart summoned me on purpose to prevent me going. I did not touch his nose, nor any other part of his body with the intention of hurting him.

Mr Allanby here intimated that he would elect to take a nonsuit, as there were half-a-dozen persons he could call as witnesses to corroborate his client's statement as to the nose-pulling.

The Magistrate granted a nonsuit accordingly, remarking that either the plaintiff or defendant had sworn to a lie. The plaintiff was adjudged to pay amount of Court costs incurred by defendant, together with 21s. solicitor's fee; and to be allowed 21s. for expenses of attending the Court on the day when the case was first called.

JAMES SCOTT v. JOHN WILSON.

Claim, £3 3s. to which defendant pleaded indebted, but asked for time to pay. Judgment for amount claimed and costs: execution not to issue for the space of a week.

COSSAR AND BENNETT v. W. WATSON.

Claim, £24 13s. 11d. Defendant did not appear. Verdict for sum claimed, with 27s. costs. By consent of plaintiffs, it was ordered that the debt should be paid by four monthly instalments of £6 12s. 6d. each: in default of payment, distress; failing distress, the defendant to be imprisoned for three months in Dunedin Gaol.

HAWKER'S LICENSE.

Oliver Cummings's application was struck out, the Magistrate stating that it ought to have been made to the Dunedin Bench.

WANTED—A good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mr FRAER, Cromwell.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Must be well educated.—Apply at the ARGUS Office.

NOTICE.

EAMES & STANBROOK, Having commenced business as LICENSED AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Will be happy to receive instructions for SALES in any part of the Province of Otago; and all Commissions entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

OFFICES: CROMWELL & CLYDE.

1st January 1873.

D. MACKELLAR,

ACCOUNTANT and GENERAL AGENT.

Manager of Star of the East Quartz Mining Company, Registered; Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Company, Registered; Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications prepared.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WALLSEND COAL MINE

TO MEET THE TIMES.

JAMES LAWRENCE and Co. are prepared to deliver COALS, of a superior quality, at the PIT'S MOUTH at 12s. per ton; or at STUART'S FERRY (Cromwell Side) at 24s. per ton. The price delivered in CROMWELL will be 32s. per ton.

Orders left at Bridge Hotel, Cromwell, will be attended to.

Back loading taken.

FOR SALE by private treaty, the old-established

"BRITISH STORES, NEVIS,"

Including the

OUT-BUILDINGS and STABLING, Together with the

STOCK, Poultry, Pigs, Horses, &c.

Satisfactory reference will be given to prove the amount of trade doing and the genuineness of the business.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claim against the "BRITISH STORES" are requested to send in their Accounts at once for payment; and all persons indebted to the same are hereby informed that they will oblige by arranging for the early settlement of their several accounts, otherwise the Book Debts will be advertised for sale.

Nevis, 1st January 1873.

FOR SALE—One FOURTH SHARE in the

BANNOCKBURN WATER RACE.

Enquiries as to price, and other particulars, can be made on the Race, just above Kawarau Station.

F O R S A L E

THE

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,

QUARTZVILLE.

Apply to Mr GEORGE FACHE, Clyde, to

THOS. HAZLETT,

Quartzville.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WANTED for the FURNISHING of the COURT HOUSE at CROMWELL; also, for the REMOVAL OF OLD BUILDING.

Specification of work to be seen at the Magistrate's Office, Cromwell; also at his Office, Clyde.

Tenders must be lodged with the Resident Magistrate, Clyde, on or before the 31st instant. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R.M.'s Office, Clyde, Jan. 15, 1873.

TENDERS WANTED, to SUPPLY the CROMWELL QUARTZ MINING COMPANY with MINING TIMBER from January to 31st December 1873.

Specifications may be seen at the Company's Office, Bendigo; or at Mr Goodger's Hotel, Cromwell.

Tenders will be closed at four p.m. on Thursday, 30th January.

JOHN REEKIE,
Manager.

STAR OF THE EAST Q. M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

A General Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on the evening of FRIDAY, 31st inst.

Business:—Half-yearly Report and Election of Directors.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

HEART OF OAK Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

A General Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, Bannockburn, on the evening of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Business:—Half-yearly Report and Election of Directors.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Manager.

New Advertisements.

ROBERT BURNS Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

NOTICE.—A Call of SIXPENCE per share has been made, and will be payable at the Company's Office on the SECOND WEDNESDAY in the month of February next ensuing.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Legal Manager.

ROBERT BURNS Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

An Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders is hereby convened at 5 o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th February, 1873, at the Office of the Company, Cromwell.

Business: To take steps to wind up the Company, under clause 112, Mining Companies Act, 1872.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Legal Manager.

NIL DESPERANDUM Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

NOTICE.—A Call of 7s. 6d. per share on shares from 1 to 1200, and of 2s. 6d. per share on those from 1201 to 1400, will be payable at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1873, (being the second Wednesday in the month).

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Manager.

The late call of 12s. 6d. has been withdrawn.

E LIZABETH Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company is hereby convened at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th February, 1873, at the Company's Office, Cromwell.

Business: To appoint Directors, and make or alter rules. Receive reports of Directors, &c.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Legal Manager.

£3 REWARD.

THE above REWARD will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to the CONVICTION of the THIEF or THIEVES who stole certain FRUIT from my garden on the night of TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

B. R. BAIRD.

£1 REWARD.

LOST, from Quartz Reef Point, about a fortnight ago, a BAY MARE, branded T (T over R) on the near shoulder.

The above reward will be paid upon delivery of the mare to Mr J. PERRIAM, Lowburn.

JOHN GAINS.

T O M I N E R S.

THE EXECUTIVE of the OTAGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION desire to call the attention of miners to the OTAGO WASTE LANDS ACT 1872, as it deals largely with mining interests. Copies may be obtained on application to the Government Storekeeper, J. LOGAN, Esq., Dunedin.

JOHN A. MILLER,

Arrowtown, Jan. 20, 1873. President.



THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

W. J. B A R R Y,
at the
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

Having leased from Mr W. MACLARN the above well-known and old-established premises, the undersigned respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal and extensive patronage so long accorded to his predecessor.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed.

LIVERY: 6s. per night.

English Grass Paddocks for Horses.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,
QUEENSTOWN.

W. J. B A R R Y.

THURSDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1873,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.

THE STEAMER "WAKATIP."

D. P O W E L L & C O.
have received instructions from Messrs SANDERS and CLEAVE, Invercargill, to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, February 6, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, Park Reserve, Queenstown,

The steamer Wakatip, with Engine, Boiler, Boat, and sundry gear.

No Reserve.—Terms at Sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Heart of Oak Shares.

Elizabeth Shares.

Star of the East Shares.

J. C. CHAPPLE is instructed to offer J. for sale by public auction, on an early date, at the TOWN HALL, Cromwell, (immediately after the Government Land Sale,) 5 Shares in the Heart of Oak;

5 Shares in the Star of the East; and

6 Shares in the Elizabeth.

C O R P O R A T I O N O F C R O M W E L L

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT of all rateable property within the Town of CROMWELL for the year 1872-3 has been allowed by the Town Council, and may be inspected at my office, Council Chamber, Cromwell, daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. by any person interested therein.

N.B.—Any person wishing to appeal against his assessment must lodge notice of that intention within TEN DAYS from this date.

Every such notice must be in the form given in the Ordinance of 1865.

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Cromwell, Jan. 28, 1872. Town Clerk.

DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL

CROMWELL LOCAL COMMITTEE.
Subscriptions and Donations since September 30, 1872.

Per J. A. Preshaw.—J. Birnie, 5s; H. Campbell, £10; A. Wood, L.1; Ah Man, 2s 6d; Ah Mong, 2s; Ah Mee, 2s; J. Dawkins, L.1 ls.

Per W. A. Worsop.—Hospital Race at Albert Town, won by T. M'Kay's Saladin, L.9 10s.

Per J. A. Preshaw.—Sue Ah Coo, 2s; Sue Set, 2s; Kim Poy, 2s 6d; Wung Yet, 11s; R. R. Baird, L.2.

Per D. A. Jolly.—J. B. Muir, 10s; John Wilson, 10s.

Per J. Marshall.—Heart of Oak Co., L.5 5s; J. Marshall, L.2; D. Stewart, L.1; J. Stuart, L.1; P. Kenig, L.1 ls; C. Green, 5s; W. Ellis, 10s; W. Goldsmith, L.1 ls; J. Meyer, L.1; J. Aitchison, 5s; Bailey and party, L.1; L. Davis, 10s; A. Nisbet, 10s; J. Gallagher, 5s; W. Rose, 5s; J. Gibson, 10s.

Hospital Race, won by Mr Griffiths' Bobby Burns, L.18.

Per J. A. Preshaw.—R. R. A., L.5.
Total, L.65 7s.

C R O M W E L L J O C K E Y C L U B

A MEETING will be held in the TOWN-HALL on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 8 p.m. Business of importance.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
Secretary.

C H U R C H O F E N G L A N D

SERVICES FOR FEBRUARY.

SUNDAY, February 2, EVENING—7.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 16, MORNING—11 a.m.

M. FRAER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

R E V. B. D R A K E will preach at CAR-DRONA on SUNDAY NEXT, 2nd February.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873.

NAPOLEON the Third, after an eventful and troubled history of three-score-and-five years, is now become a mighty man only of the past. Like his uncle, Napoleon I., he lived in splendour and died in exile. It may be remarked, also, that Napoleon II. ended his days out of France. When his father left Paris for Elba, soon to return, his mother, the Archduchess of Austria, and her son, three years old, left for Vienna, never to return. The deceased Emperor had a kind of dual relationship to his great ancestor, Napoleon I.,—one by blood, the other by marriage. His father, Charles Louis Bonaparte, the King of Holland, was brother to the great Emperor. His mother, Queen Hortense, was the daughter of the Empress Josephine, and therefore the step-daughter of the great uncle. And during the three first years of his life, Napoleon III. was the only heir-presumptive to all the honours of his uncle, and the Emperorship of France. His birth in 1808 was welcomed with raptures of joy by a people who knew how to do honour to them to whom honour is due. In the "Reign of Terror," his grandfather's blood had baptized the guillotine. His parents held kingly and queenly rule over one of the most prosperous peoples in the world. The empire to which he was the legitimate heir was widening its borders, adding millions a year to its subjects, and gaining victories and lustre to its arms, with a celerity which astonished and appalled the world. For three years after Napoleon III. was born, his great uncle was childless; but all France saw in the infant nephew one who should bear the name and inherit the greatness of the national idol.

And when the history of the nineteenth century shall be written at some distant date by an Alison or a Macaulay, the name of the late Emperor; his doings and sayings; his achievements and disasters; how by subtlety he rose to the pinnacle of human ambition, and how suddenly he fell and became proscribed; how he died a banished Frenchman and a broken Emperor,—will fill a large space in the pages of such history. When he first came before the world as a public man, and advanced his claim to rule over his countrymen, half Europe believed the claim was grounded chiefly upon a great name. His early successes were not set down as the measure of his strength, of his statesmanship, or of his capacity to govern, but to the magic of that marvellous name. But while he struggled on with all the advantages a great name could give, he was not long in forcing from the world an unwilling homage to his political expertness; and Time has now pronounced its verdict upon the wisdom, the courage, and the wonderful success that attended his administration for nearly the fourth part of a century. The revolution which sent King Philip into exile placed the deceased Emperor at the head of a French Republic, and the state of Europe was then favourable to any higher—even the highest—claim that he might set up to dominion over France. England had just initiated her non-interference policy. Germany was disjointed. Italy was divided, and had hardly a nationality or even a name in Europe. With these surroundings, Napoleon soon raised himself from the Presidential chair to the proud position

Frenchmen, raised the revenue to a figure never known before, and so increased the wealth of the nation that, though they smart under the recollection of a war in which they were worsted, they find means to pay the indemnity with a punctuality that surprises the world. And what was more difficult still, he managed the army with amazing dexterity,—at one time by caresses, at another by an increase of pay, and then by royal visits, brilliant speeches, and last of all by writing the life of Caesar for the troops to read. By such means, he managed for nearly twenty years to dazzle and please the French army. And when these means failed to keep it loyal to himself and the second Empire, he found a safety-valve on the fields of Solferino and Magenta. He did more even than this. He kept the Pope sometimes in awe, but oftener in good humour, by making Rome bristle with French bayonets, and putting a halter round the neck of Italian freedom.

And though the French priesthood were often scandalised by his languid, easy-going infidelity, the thorough devotion of the Empress more than atoned for the shortcomings of the Emperor in this respect. And the priesthood to the last were loyal to him for her sake.

No French ruler ever governed Paris and the great cities of France with more success. Paris was perfectly transfigured by his manifisence. Before it was marred by the war, the eye was fatigued by its splendour, and a modest taste was sheerly disgusted with excess. And the royal bounty was not confined to the City of Palaces, but others shared it in their measure. His foreign policy, so far as it was believed, was satisfactory and even sooth-ing. "The Empire is peace;" this he advanced on every fitting and on many unfitting occasions. The Etna on which he was seated, heaving with the hidden fires of French freedom, was thus from time to time sullen over, and took on the appearance of rock. The Mexican blunder revealed a rent in the magnificent wrappage, and an explosion seemed imminent. The muffled thunder of European indignation was heard. The blood of poor Maximilian cried to earth for vengeance. The evil policy that offered up the noble victim on the altar of heathen vengeance threatened a crisis. But it soon passed off, leaving a wound and a dishonour; but the wound was soon healed, and the memory of the scar only is left to his posterity. The administration of Napoleon III. was like his uncle's before him: One Great Sin against the liberal ideas of his time and of France. It was a splendid and successful deception from first to last. He was at heart a despot, a magnificent deceiver. From the

over memorable 2nd of December, 1851, when he strangled the voice of opposition by making his enemies prisoners in their beds, and initiated the famous *coup d'état*, to the time when he surrendered himself a prisoner of war, his government was a protracted and a prosperous despotism in everything but name. And France and England owe more to the subtle and despotic dominion of the departed Emperor than they owe to all the earnest and upright rulers of Europe. The unexampled prosperity that crowned the huge deception of government which he skilfully managed while he kept the peace of the world, deserted him in the last disastrous war, and ended in an ignominious downfall. And all that remains of him to this world is in captivity at Chisellhurst. His memories will be a rich inheritance to future history.

His son, who bears his magic name, now holds a commission in the British army. What part he will play, or whether any at all, in the future of France, no one can say or surmise. He has been coddled in the sensational religion of his mother. He may outgrow its enervating effects in time, and take on the manhood of a British officer; and if so, his forgiving and generous countrymen may turn to him in the time of need, and find in the orphan what they found in the father, without those drawbacks which now embitter his recollection. The son of the First Napoleon was only ten years old when his father died, and unfortunately for himself and his country received a training more befitting a monk or a friar than a youth born to greatness. And the result was as might have been expected: he died, in 1832, little better than a child at a time of life when others begin to live as men. He is said to have had "an iron will in a body of glass": made brittle by early artificial treatment.

A MINERS' ASSOCIATION has been successfully formed for the Bannockburn district: for that district simply, having no connection or conjunction with the Association some time since formed in Cromwell, which may not have been the first intention; but no doubt it is the best plan. The district is quite large and important

enough to have an Association of its own. And there is no reason why the example set by the Bannockburn should not be followed by every sub-division of the Kawarau district; at the Nevis, Cardrona, Bendigo, Quartz Reef Point, Luggate, Kawarau Gorge, and so on. Of course, associations in these places could not be expected to be strong in numbers. But the promise given by Mr Bastings to the Mining Conference, that local bodies would be allowed to oversee, in fact to conduct, local works under certain conditions, renders it almost a necessity, in the interests of the general well-being and progress, that every mining district, or centre of mining activity, should have its Association. If need be, for the discussion of any subject of general importance, a meeting of members, or of delegates even, of these associations could be held in one of the more important localities; and uniform plans of action would thus be established. It would give us much pleasure to see such bodies formed in the places we have mentioned; and we urge it upon the miners to take action to that end. The good that might be done in that way is too apparent to require that it should be pointed out. We know that many of the miners in the localities above mentioned were surprised and dissatisfied that, at the time of the election of a delegate for the district, they had no say in the matter. Then, it could not be helped; there was so little time for any general action. But next year the entire mining community ought to have an opportunity of taking part in the election, and will, if something be done in the direction we have suggested. Self-help will secure this; and self-help, we earnestly hope, will be resorted to.

The District Court is to hold its next sitting at Clyde on Monday, 17th March.

The Heart of Oak Company had a cleaning-up on the 18th inst. The result was 120 ozs. of gold from 160 tons of stone.

A parcel of 100 tons of quartz is now being crushed for the Colleen Bawn Company at Mr Logan's battery, Pipeclay Gully.

It will be noticed by an advertisement in our present issue that Mr W. J. Barry has taken the well-known Prince of Wales Hotel, Queenstown. We wish him all success in his new venture.

"The Finances of New Zealand" is the title of a neat octavo pamphlet written by Master Humphrey, (a well-known contributor to the *Daily Times*), and published by Mills, Dick, and Co. The pamphlet is a condensation of its author's previously published letters on the same subject, and will doubtless be read with interest by many residents on the gold-fields.

Thirty-eight tons of quartz from the All Nations Company's claim, Carrick Range, crushed at Logan's battery last week, yielded 53 ozs. 14 dwt. The claim is situated on the summit of the range, just above the termination of the Carrick Water Face. The return is regarded as satisfactory; but it is only right to add that about twelve tons of the stone crushed was known to be of very poor quality.

A work that the Town Council might fitly see done is the cleaning-out and deepening of the well just beyond the bridge. A spring the spot referred to, and as far back as seven or eight years ago, a shallow well was scooped out, of excellent clear water comes out of the rock at which we believe has never been cleaned out since. Ten shillings would do all that is required. Pure water is not so plentiful in Cromwell that even so insignificant a thing as this little well should be allowed to go to ruin.

The Council held its fortnightly meeting last Thursday evening. The Mayor and all the Councillors were in attendance. The assessment-roll for 1872-3 was laid on the table and allowed by the Council. Mr G. W. Goolger's request to be allowed to erect a clothes-line on the spare ground adjoining the Council Chamber was refused. The Mayor brought forward the question of altering the boundaries of the wards; and after some discussion, the Town Clerk was instructed to write to the Government for information as to the best mode of procedure. The Council then adjourned.

The inconvenience arising from the want of a bailiff in connection with the Resident Magistrate's Court here has at length been partially obviated. Mr Hall, the bailiff attached to the Court at Clyde, now visits Cromwell every Monday, for the purpose of executing distress-warrants and performing the various other duties devolving upon him in his official capacity. This is certainly a concession on the part of the judicial authorities; but, in the interests of the litigious public, it must be said that a weekly attendance by the Clyde bailiff is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the place. Were he to come twice a week, his services would be of much greater utility than is possible under the present arrangement.

Under the direction of Mr MacKellar, Inspector of Works, the improvements recently resolved upon by the Corporation in connection with the town water-supply are being rapidly pushed forward. The tank on the terrace is all

but finished, and the iron pipes have been laid as far as Achil-street (opposite Mr Grant's). It is proposed to continue the line of pipes eastward to Erris-street, following the course of the old race. This is, in our opinion, a mistake, which we hope will be rectified in time. The better plan would be to lay the pipes in a diagonal direction across the Municipal sections situate in Block IV, and then cut a new race to convey the water along Eunisort-street. By the adoption of this plan no one would suffer, whilst the advantages to be derived must be manifest to the most casual observer.

A sample of copper ore found by Mr W. J. Barry, in the course of a prospecting tour, somewhere "between Mount Pisa and the Arrow," was brought to our office yesterday morning. Those competent to form an opinion have assured Mr Barry that the stone contains at least fifty per cent. of copper; but its appearance does not seem to justify the belief that the proportion of metal is so large. The specimens—of which Mr Barry has about 60 lbs. weight—are to be sent to Sydney for chemical analysis. We trust the discovery will culminate in the development of a rich copper-field in the locality indicated.—Mr Barry also informs us that while prospecting in the neighbourhood of Lake Wakatip, a few days ago, he discovered a splendid seam of coal within three miles of Queenstown. The residents around Lake Wakatip have hitherto obtained their supply of native coal from Kawarau Flat, twenty miles from Queenstown; and should Mr Barry's discovery prove equal to his expectations, the find is indeed a valuable one.

A bad habit has sprung up and come to be allowed in connection with the Public Library,—or rather, the Reading Room. Both magazines and newspapers are taken from the reading-room table by those who wish to read them at leisure in their homes, within a very short time of arrival, frequently even upon the day of it. Removing them is sin enough; but when the sinners forget to return them, extra heinousness is added. Much dissatisfaction is expressed heretofore by those of the subscribers who are left to whistle for the reading they pay for and expect. The Committee have given notice, by a placard posted in the room, that the habit must be renounced; but this has been of no effect. Strong measures should be taken to prevent the continuance of a practice so sulish,—by depriving those discovered in it of the rights and privileges of membership, if nothing less will answer.

A public meeting was held in the Schoolroom, Bannockburn, on Monday, 13th inst., for the purpose of electing a School Committee for the ensuing year. Mr James Stuar was in the chair. The Secretary read the financial report for the previous year, and also the names of the retiring committee; after which the following gentlemen were elected as a Committee:—Messrs W. Goldsmith, W. Bennett, J. Stewart, H. Ferguson, J. Crouchie, J. Lawrence, John Halliday, John Barr, and F. Perry.—The newly-elected Committee met immediately afterwards, when Mr Goldsmith was elected chairman, Mr Stuart treasurer, and Mr Simpson secretary. The following resolutions were carried:—

"That the Secretary be instructed again to write to the Education Board for the usual Government subsidy towards a side school, and refer them to Mr Hislop for his report;"—

"That the Committee shall meet in the Schoolroom on the first Monday of every month for the dispatch of business."

To day is New Year's Day with the Chinese.

Ryan, accused of the attempted murder of Detective Farrell, is to be brought up in Dunedin to-day.

A man named Nolan, who was of eccentric habits, has disappeared from the Fraser river, between Clyde and Nevis. A party of miners turned out, and searched hills and gullies, but without success.

On Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst., a dead horse, with a riding saddle on, was observed by a number of people, floating down the river past Clyde. No news has come to hand in any way to clear up the mystery.

The following is reported in connection with the last sitting of the Waste Land Board, in Dunedin:—

"Mr Samuel Symonds, Secretary to the Arrow Miners' Association, applied that the Association might be allowed to choose a section in Arrowtown as a site for a Miners' Institute. The matter was referred to the Government."

On the subject of Sabbatharianism, the *Nelson Examiner* has the following:—

"A Presbyterian clergyman in the North of Scotland has somewhat scandalised his brethren by suggesting, during the late rainy harvest, that fine Sundays might be lawfully employed to gather in the harvests. His brethren were of opinion that the weather was a punishment for Sabbath-breaking, but the laity have, it is said, largely adopted the suggestion. Extreme Sabbatharianism is a somewhat late importation even into Calvinism. Gavin plied bowls, and John Knox wrote his business letters on Sunday."

The East Tiri correspondent of the *Brace Herald* says:—

"The German immigrants, especially those of the feminine sex, are not being very well taken care of by our Government, if the following is a sample. On Thursday last, a young woman who could not speak a word of English, a Dane, I think, was sent out to the Tiri with a couple of slips of paper about one inch wide, bearing the names of two farmers, one in the East and the other in the West Tiri,

seeking a situation from one of them. But not being able to speak English, no one could direct her, and so she wandered up and down the road until midday, when some person saw her who managed to make out what was wanted, and put her into the cart of one of the parties whose name was on one of the slips. The slips did not bear any signature, so that no one is to blame in particular; but there is reason to believe she came from the Depot. Surely if they are worth bringing out here they deserve better treatment than that accorded to this one, and this is not, I believe, a solitary instance of the paternal care shown to the new importation of Germans."

Strawberries appear to have been plentiful in Auckland this season. The Auckland *Herald* says:—

"Strawberries yesterday were threepence per quart, and milk twopence. A quart of strawberries and milk for fivepence is a cheap luxury. Few people know how to eat strawberries correctly. The manner of eating them should be regulated by the age of the consumer. To a young man, strawberries are never so nice as when he is lying on the breadth of his back in the green shade, under the shadow and foliage of a tree, while his 'intended' is dropping them into his mouth—not too slowly—one after another, in succession. An hour of this sort of thing dwells pleasantly in the memory. Middle-aged persons are fond of strawberries with cream, but cream turns to butter in the stomach, and strawberries and butter are not wholesome. With aged persons strawberries do not agree, unless taken with sherry wine. The proportion of two glasses of sherry to half a strawberry is about the thing. By this method flatulence is avoided. Strawberries picked from their native beds in gardens are delicious. But slugs make strawberries their habitat, and strawberries and slugs are not pleasant eating, unless persons have long accustomed themselves to them."

The *Southland News* of the 15th inst. contained a paragraph, stating that in the s.s. *Stormbird*, which sailed from Invercargill on a Sunday afternoon, three reverend gentlemen, all opposed to Sunday travelling in the abstract as a direct violation of the Divine command, started for Dunedin in order to be present at the Presbyterian Synod. During the sitting of the Synod, the Rev. Mr Stobo, one of the ministers referred to, entered into an explanation of the matter. He showed that owing to repeated adjournments of the date of sailing of the steamer, no other course was open to himself and the others,—the Rev. Mr Ross, of Queenstown, and the Rev. Mr Alexander; and explained that they began their journey on the Saturday, having slept on board the steamer on that night, and that they had attended services on the boat on the Sunday. He concluded thus:—

"The three members of this Synod who have thus been publicly held up to censure, so far from shrinking back, or hiding their heads in their advocacy of this great cause, feel solemnly bound all the more to preach a crusade against an abounding and flagrant iniquity, and never to desist from their efforts until, by the help of God, an end be put to the starting of steamers, and all running of public conveyances, on the Lord's Day, throughout the length and breadth of the land."

A number of the Chinese who were employed on the Clutha railway are now living on the charity of the inhabitants of Milton. They cannot get their wages owing to a dispute between Messrs Brogden and Mr John Ah Tong, the Chinese "boss." According to one account, Ah Tong was a sub-contractor of the firm, and thus he employed his countrymen on his own account; but finding that his speculation in the "Chinese cheap labour" line did not pay, he now claims that he was a salaried servant of Messrs Brogden. Therefore he claims that the money paid him by the firm was his salary, and refuses to pay his deluded employees on the ground that they are Brogden's servants and not his. One of the suffering heathen, to test the matter, has sued Mr Tong for his "screw," but judgment has been reserved. Meanwhile the men—some 20 of them—are being looked after by the Milton people, being given odd jobs by the Corporation, and so forth. Evidently, if this account of the matter be correct, Mr John Ah Tong has learned something during his sojourn in the Colonies: to quote Bret Harte's oft-quoted poem, he has "played it" upon his countrymen "in a way they did not understand." And if he had not been escorted to his hotel, for protection's sake, by the police after the sitting of the Court, it is probable he would have suffered violence at their hands. In connection with this subject, the *Brace Herald* says:—

"In the very trying circumstances in which the Chinese in this neighbourhood have been placed during the last week, we are bound to testify to their very orderly conduct, and although very hard pressed for food, we have not heard a single complaint of even the smallest party theft having been committed."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN,

TUESDAY, 9 a.m.

The action to recover £2500 for false imprisonment, brought by Stewart M'Comb, butcher, of Blacks, against W. A. Low, runholder, was concluded at the Supreme Court yesterday. Verdict given for plaintiff—damages, £770.

Rev. J. M. Peebles is to lecture on Spiritualism in the Athenaeum to-night.

Lady Bowen and family arrived at Christchurch yesterday. Sir George left Timaru for Mount Cook on the 25th.

A female patient in the Wellington Lunatic Asylum has given birth to a child. A warden named Stewart is to be brought before the Registrar to-day in connection with the case.

"Father, what does the printer live on?"—

"Why, child?"—

"Because you said you had not paid him for two years, and you still take the paper."—

"Wife, put that child to bed; he's an everlasting talker."

QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 25, 1873.

The Governor's visit and the races last week made the town assume quite a gay appearance. Evergreens were tastefully put up in front of the principal buildings, and Messrs Hallenstein's store was illuminated each night during his Excellency's stay. If Sir G. F. Bowen is to be credited, the picturesque scenery of Switzerland is quite put in the shade by the magnificent views which present themselves to a traveller's notice in the Lake district! On Wednesday evening, a very successful concert was given by the Philharmonic Society. His Excellency and Lady Bowen honoured the first part of the entertainment with their presence.

Your late townsman, Mr Wm. Jackson Barry, has leased the Prince of Wales Hotel, some years held by Mr Maclarn. He is likely to do a large trade, as the house in question is frequented by most of the diggers visiting the town.

The Arthur's Point bridge over the Shotover is to be begun at once. This will prove a great boon to the farmers of Miller's Flat and the neighbourhood.

On Monday, a party start to commence operations on the Martin's Bay track *via* Lake Harris saddle. What wire-pulling has been going on to induce the Government to continue that track, *quiesce?* But the facts remain the same: the highest point on the Greenstone route is but 1400 feet above the sea-level, whilst the Lake Harris saddle has an altitude of 4500 feet. The one is passable all the year round, the other will be blocked up with snow and ice for eight months in the year.

Our new clergyman, the Rev. Jackson Smith, has commenced the duties of his charge, and appears to be much liked amongst his parishioners.

His Honor Judge Gray has been kept fully employed during his January visit. Among other cases heard has been the appeal, "Davis v. Robertson," in reference to the One Mile Creek water. The verdict has not yet been given.

NEVIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

January 25, 1872.

Work is the order of the day: the festal season is among the things of the past. The last reveller has suffered a recovery, and now industriously plies the pick and shovel: perchance he also "whips the cat" with equal vigour. This is the season when "pegs" are put in, and good intentions for the future are formed, — intentions which, if we judge from past experience, in many instances are doomed to go towards the paving of the infernal regions. Alas! for the weakness of human resolves.

In taking a retrospective glance at the year that has expired, so far as this district is concerned there is much reason for satisfaction. It is true that we have gone on quietly, but still our progress has not been the less real. Work went on steadily. The only intermission of consequence occurred during the winter months; and as we were prepared for a spell of idleness during that season, there was but little inconvenience felt. Nearly all have been tolerably well remunerated for their labour; in fact, it would be hard to point out a gold-field where the average earnings are so high as they are here; but let it be understood that the money earned here is the reward of sore toil and untiring industry; for here are no pile claians, no lucky strikers. Our progress in social and domestic matters has also been satisfactory. The habits of dissipation, once so prevalent here, are rapidly dying out. A great improvement in the construction of our dwellings is now noticeable; the dark and unhealthy sod wall, the calico roof, are giving way to iron and timber. Gardens, for the cultivation of useful vegetables, are to be seen here and there. We have also during the past year built a Library, and the stock of books it contains, though few in number, are judiciously selected, and cannot fail to be a source of enjoyment and solace to many during the weary winter evenings. From the commencement of the present year, a weekly mail supersedes the old fortnightly arrangement: this is a change which ought to have been effected years ago, but better late than never.

When we consider our prospects for the future, there is much reason for hope and confidence. Besides the ground already wrought and that at present occupied, there is an immense extent of country awaiting the labours of the prospector. We are also possessed of a water supply, the like of which no other gold-field in Otago can boast of. It is rumoured that a thorough search for quartz reefs is about to be commenced, and there is every reason to believe that the search will be rewarded with success. I will conclude this portion of my epistle by saying that we have during the past year enjoyed an almost total immunity from crime, and if it were not for one unfortunate instance which can be traced to our Mongolian neighbours, we might, in this respect, compare with the inhabitants of "Arcadia, the home of the happy."

As to political matters here, there is a strange and an unaccountable calm. Whether it is the apathy of despair, or sheer and culpable indifference, it is hard to discern. We are conscious that we form a part of the most important wealth-producing portion of the community; we are conscious that we are the worst-represented and the most misrepresented class in Parliament; we are conscious that the Colony is being rushed into debt at a rate unprecedented in the history of na-

tions; and we are conscious that in a short time we will be taxed to such an extent that even the ingenuity of Mr Vogel will fail to discover a parallel: yet amidst all this insane speculation and ruinous mismanagement, we look calmly on, uttering no word of warning, and recording no protest. Already we behold the inducements to the overtaxed inhabitants of old Europe to come here swept away; and the estate over which Providence has made us stewards threatens to descend to posterity resembling nothing so much as the estates which find their way into the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, not worth the having. If we wish to correct present abuses and avert future evil, it is high time we were up and doing.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

BY NESTOR.

What a queer thing is vanity, and how it flourishest! In all sorts of odd ways it shews itself, and crops up in all sorts of odd quarters,—often where it may be least expected, and where one may well look for something else. One reads in Dunedin papers how it flatters a worthy individual in that city to be called the "City Watchdog," how well he is pleased when his barking is commended, and how his joy knoweth no bounds when he is told he hath made a good bite. And no less a person than the Mayor of the same city cannot give two pounds to a poor widow who has been burnt out, without ostentatiously parading his generosity in the newspaper. Truly, "Vanity, vanity, all is vanity," as an ancient and respectable author named Jeremiah once wrote. The other day I saw an envelope bearing a printed address as follows (of course, I disguise the name):—"Killar, F.S.A., M.P., Consulting Engineer, Dunedin, Otago, N.Z." No bloated aristocrat, remember; as he once had to admit when cross-questioned by a solicitor in a Dunedin Court. Well, certainly, a man may have a right to sign his name as he pleases; but one would like to know how this gentleman came by the initials, M.P., or what they stand for? Generally speaking, Member of Parliament is understood; and as he once was a member of the Otago Provincial Council, we may conclude that he has conveniently forgotten the concluding consonant by which the Councillors usually denote their honour. But the cream of it is that the gentleman has no right to the initials at all, not having held a seat in the hall of wisdom for the last couple of years.

So his Excellency was mightily pleased with the Wakatip scenery, was he? Generally speaking, I can't say that I enjoy scenery greatly, unless one of two things is a concomitant: I'm speaking now of scenery you have to journey to. When you reach your stand-point, and while you are feasting your senses outwardly upon what is spread before, around, and above you, don't forget the inner man. A nice clean spread upon the lovely grass of biscuits and cheese, and Bass's best bottled, a little cold fowl, and a few other such et ceteras, are astonishing aids to the enjoyment of scenery. If all these are wanting, there is only one thing remaining that can enable you to appreciate the beauties of Nature as you ought. And that one thing is, to let off a joke. Now, I don't know whether Sir George Bowen had the cold fowl—but he had his joke. By some means, his Excellency was led into the mistaken belief that the horse he rode up Ben Lomond was "Dragon." If some person told him this to hoax him into the belief that trouble had been taken to provide him with the racehorse of that name, then such person may be forgiven. Or if he were so hoaxed with an anticipation of the joke, and so of a favourable verdict on the scenery, then the hoaxter deserves the "freedom of the city of Queenstown in a gold box." For the Governor was delivered of his little joke to the following effect: that it was a long time since George and the Dragon had been seen in such close company. Granted that he had the eatables, it's little wonder the Governor enjoyed the scenery.

While hanging around the Court-house the other day, I heard that a case of nose-pulling was "on the boards;" so I went inside and listened. One man swore positively that on a certain occasion the defendant took hold of his (complainant's) nose and gave it a twist. Immediately afterwards, the defendant took the oath and denied point blank that he even touched the complainant's nose. There were no other witnesses, so the plaintiff was nonsuited. Which was the liar? Who knows?

"Once upon a time," it is said, a certain Tom Pepper was kicked out of a hot place for telling lies. If the statement is true, I believe the party is in Cromwell at the present moment; and I'll tell you why I think so. On the occasion of the Governor's second visit to Cromwell, his Excellency went to look at the Bridge—our Bridge, I mean. While gazing in silent awe at the seething to-rent b low, an irrepressible individual, burning with the desire to say something prodigious, stepped forward and solemnly assured the Governor that no less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS worth of coins were deposited in the foundation-stone of the Bridge at the time it was laid! Sir George gulped down the potion with a good grace; but naively remarked, in reply, that no doubt the knowledge of such a fact would induce a large amount of prospecting in the vicinity of the Bridge. If that man was not Tom Pepper, he must have been Jack Pepper; anyhow, the party puts J.P. after his signature, and the initials stand for either Jack Pepper or Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL NEWS.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

Figs are being very successfully grown at the Thames.

A large waterspout was seen off Hokitika the other day.

The Lawrence Fire Brigade and Cricket Clubs have become defunct.

The thermometer at Wanganui lately registered 145 degrees in the sun.

The General Assembly has been further prorogued to the 15th April.

The *Herald* urges the formation of a "non-shooting society" in Auckland.

Whooping-cough has been very prevalent lately at Naseby and Tuapeka.

The price of butter at Christchurch is quoted at from 4½d. to 5d. per lb.

In Auckland, the butchers' assistants are agitating for a decrease in the hours of labour.

Professor M'Gregor, of the Dunedin University, is at present on a pedestrian tour to the Lakes.

While at Blenheim, a few days ago, Dr Carr became a member of the Order of Rechabites.

Arrangements are said to be in progress to enable Judge Gray to hear criminal cases on the gold-fields.

Late gales have done considerable damage both to the grain and fruit crops in the Clutha district.

Joy prevailed among the natives at Mokau, Taranaki, recently, on a cask of brandy being washed ashore.

Seventy-five tons of stone from the Little Wonder claim at Reefton recently yielded 800 ounces of gold.

The pneumatic dredge (M'Lennan's) at Clyde is to commence operations as soon as the river is low enough.

At the funeral of a young lady, which took place at Reefton recently, the coffin was borne by four young maidens.

In Wellington, recently, a man named Frank Dillon, while suffering from *delirium tremens*, cut his throat with a chisel.

A Melbourne telegram says a marriage is projected between a son of Cakobau, the king of Fiji, and a young lady of Ballarat.

Wool is beginning to figure among the exports of Westland. £1300 worth was shipped the other day from Hokitika for Melbourne.

A movement has been started in Wellington to give Sir George Bowen a farewell dinner, and to present some souvenir to his lady.

In a paddock on Moa Flat, the crop of wheat is pronounced by experienced judges to be the best crop ever grown south of the Line.

The *Marlborough Express* comes to the conclusion that Marlborough is "not so overtaxed as over-civilised," in having so large a staff of officials.

In consequence of an article in the *Daily Times* recently upon the Citizen's Ball, Mr Fish, it is rumoured, has served a writ upon that newspaper.

In Melbourne, a man named Marshall has 64 charges pending against him of decoying children of tender years. One charge has been fully established.

An Auckland telegram says it is reported that over 100 men are out prospecting on the land recently purchased from the natives on Coromandel peninsula.

Sir George Bowen has published the notes of his overland journey from Wellington to Auckland in April last in the form of a pamphlet, issued in London.

The *Wellington Independent* urges that the Legislative Council should be made "more popular," and with this view says "it is high time" it were made elective.

The Rev. J. M. Peebles, and Dr Dunn, the spiritualists, and Madame Coia de Lamond, the female magician, are on their way to Dunedin from Melbourne.

The five Maori political prisoners in Dunedin gaol have been liberated. Only one Maori now remains in the gaol, on a sentence of penal servitude for life for murder.

From the accounts presented to the Town Council, it appears that the Corporation of Lawrence demonstrated on the occasion of the Governor's visit to the extent of £17 6s.

A meeting is to be held at Lawrence shortly for the purpose of devising means to prospect for quartz reefs the hill between Gabriel's Gully and Wetherstones. Government aid is to be asked.

It is proposed to hold an artisans' Industrial Exhibition in Christchurch shortly. One of the main objects is to have exhibited models manufactured by artisans, mechanics, &c., in their spare moments.

There is some probability of Melbourne being honored by a visit from a no less distinguished personage than Lord Carnarvon, who being an ex-Secretary of State is anxious to be well up in the Colonial question.

Among the performers in Chiarini's Circus, now performing at the Thames, is a child only three years old. The *Herald* calls her a "perfect prodigy." This infant rides two ponies at the same time, and performs other equestrian feats.

Several men had a narrow escape a few days ago from being suffocated by gas in the Golden Crown mine at the Thames. They saved their lives by punching holes in the air-pipe, by which means they were enabled to breathe till they were drawn up.

An effort will shortly be made to raise sufficient capital to work the quicksilver deposits in the Bay of Islands district. A similar venture in San Luis, California, has recently been deemed a sufficient object for the floating of a company with a capital of £600,000.

The *Wellington Independent* suggests that Mr Calder, M.H.R. for Invercargill, should be called upon to resign his seat, he having taken

a contract for supplying railway sleepers. It says that in the House Mr Calder stated that sleepers could be got at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. each, at the outside, but his contract price is 3s. 4d. each.

Sir William Manning mentioned that there was 2250 public houses in New South Wales, and also 250 wine shops. This, with a population of half a million, gives one drinking house to every 200 of the people. The amount spent therein is 2,000,000 sterling, or at the rate of £800 for each house.

The Rev. Gideon Smales, an old Auckland resident, returned from England by the Dakota. During his stay in England Mr Smales delivered lectures advocating the claims of New Zealand as a field for emigration, and in one of these lectures he is reported to have said that "there was a greater proportion of educated Maoris in New Zealand than educated Englishmen in England."

For some time past, says the *Tuapeka Times*, a project to pierce a tunnel through the ridge between Gabriel's Gully and Evans' Flat, for the purpose of carrying off the Blue Spur tailings, has been freely discussed in the district. This tunnel would also be the means of determining the existence or otherwise of quartz reefs on the ridge—a question which is exciting much interest just now.

In recording the fact that it had entered upon the fourth year of its existence, the Auckland *Evening Star* says:—"We can confidently state this journal has been threatened with more lawsuits than any other journal in New Zealand. But it is a significant fact that though we have never yet dipped our colours to any legal braggadocio, and hurled back defiance to every threat, not one has ever yet brought his complaint before a jury."

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.

The Tichborne claimant's trial is fixed for the 23rd April.

When Thiers arrived in Paris, just 47 years ago, he was worth only 40 francs.

A marriage is on the *tapis* between Prince Alfred and a daughter of the Czar.

The machinery department in the Vienna Exhibition will be a mile in length.

Mrs Moore, a New York widow, worth £60,000, has married her coachman.

Marshal M'Mahon assures M. Thiers of the loyalty of the French army to the Republic.

The total length of the railways in France is 11,141 miles; that of the United States is 60,900 miles.

The *Pail Mall Gazette* suggests that gamblers should be punished by tremendous shocks of a galvanic battery.

An eccentric gentleman in New York has had his house painted black as a token of grief for the loss of his wife.

There were 117,439,51 tons of coal raised last year in England—the largest quantity ever yet raised in one year.

It has transpired that France, after declaring war against Prussia, sought an alliance with Austria, but was refused.

King Amadeus, of Spain, is the only monarch in Europe who drinks neither wine nor anything that can intoxicate.

The largest brewery in the world is that of Perkins and Co., London. They use annually 18,000 bales of hops, and make over 1,000,000 barrels of ale and porter. Their place covers twelve acres in the heart of London, for which they recently refused the sum of £4,000,000.

They have seven casks called the "seven sisters," which hold 3600 barrels each. They are 500 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Their draught horses are the marvel of all London.

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A telegram dated London, January 9, contains the announcement of the death of the ex-Emperor of the French on that day, at Chiselhurst, in Kent. Other telegrams say:—

The ex-Emperor of the French, in his last moments, made an affecting appeal to the French nation on behalf of his son, the Prince Imperial. He also directed that application be made to allow his remains to be interred in French soil. This, however, has not been done, for he was buried at Chiselhurst.

Admiral Genouilly, and Marshals Canrobert, Palikao, and Froissard attended the funeral of the ex-Emperor Napoleon. Italy was represented by four generals. The procession was headed by a deputation from the workmen of Paris, immediately following them being the personal attendants and friends of the deceased. There were fifty thousand spectators. A strong body of the London police was present, in order to prevent a threatened demonstration by the Communists.

The English Court went into mourning for ten days; and the Court at Vienna for twelve.

Last week we reprinted from a Tasmanian paper an account of a fight between two young men, with a fatal issue. A Lancashire telegram, dated Jan. 21, says:—"The Criminal Court to-day was occupied with the trial of Seaton Williams (the surviving principal in the late fatal fight) for manslaughter, and of Ch. Field and Charles Watson as seconds in the affair. Messrs Miller, Giblin, and Roche, dressed the jury for the defence, and the jury were then summed up. He said that if the jury were of opinion that the deceased's death was caused by the fight, they must return a verdict of manslaughter. The jury then retired, but after being absent for more than an hour, returned into Court and intimated that they could not agree. The Judge requested them to retire again. The jury returned into Court after two hours more of deliberation, with a verdict of 'not guilty,' and the prisoners were discharged."

The Philosopher's Stone.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

Strange news comes to us from California. The philosopher's stone has reappeared, and, as in all the old stories, so now, it is "an unknown" who possesses the wonderful secret. It was from an unknown (*ignotus quidam*) that Van Helmont received one-fourth of a grain of the precious material with which he converted into gold eightounces of quicksilver. It was from a "stranger" that Helvetius the sceptic obtained a fragment of the size of half a rape-seed, and therewith transmuted six drachms of lead into gold which stood the most searching test by the Warden of the Hague. At Prague, Count Von Russ, with the aid of one grain of a red powder, got again from an unknown, converted into pure gold two pounds and a half of quicksilver; and so, too, Ernest Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, took "from an unknown hand" a packet containing a red and white tincture, with directions for their use. Ducats were coined from the gold made from lead by this process, and from the silver was struck the Hesse Darmstadt dollars of 1717. "The unknown"—after a century and a half of inactivity—has once again appeared upon the scene. Early this spring "a plain-looking man" walked into a San Francisco bank and offered a bar of metal. The banker was sceptical. He smelt a new mine well "salted." But an assayer was called in, and the bar proved to be gold, "a thousand fine," and was accordingly changed at the mint for 8000 dollars in double eagles. At the end of the week came a bigger bar. "It is gold!" cried the bewildered banker; "pure gold, like the first! Where did you get it?"—"I made it," quietly replied the "plain-looking" unknown. "I made it myself." Need we finish the tale? The unknown and the banker are now in partnership. Midas is to furnish the bullion. The banker is to invest it. And San Francisco—this looks a little "ugly"—is to become "the centre of all commercial exchanges and the great depository of the world." San Francisco, in short, is to "chay up" London, Paris, New York, Berlin, Madrid, Hamburg, and Frankfort; and gold is to be come a drug in the market. The prospect is, to say the least of it, appalling. The guinea purchases little enough as it is. And if the value of our gold coinage is to be thus depreciated by "unknown" strangers, the bondholders and annuitants of the Old World must look to themselves. We shall have, as had the Peruvians, golden cooling utensils, railings, tiles, and pavements. We shall make our girders of gold, and locomotives of gold will run upon a golden permanent way. Our streets will be paved with gold; our gas, our water, our sewerage will travel in golden pipes; and the cuban who has a twenty-guinea doubleon offered him will turn up his nose in disgust, and ask his fare whether he considers himself a gentleman. A bad day will be for those who hold securities, and who have put out their money up in interest.

Like the Wandering Jew, the Alchemist appears and reappears at stated intervals. It is so long since we have seen him, that we welcome this advent with joy, even although he shows himself as a "plain-looking man" who wants to deposit 8000 dollars at a San Francisco bank. There is nothing so impossible in Alchemy, after all, and the ideas of the old alchemists, Albertus Magnus, Jacob Böhme, Van Helmont, and their fellows, were far from being so wild as they might at first appear. Their own notion was simple enough, and peculiarly logical and reasonable. They held copper and iron "pyrites" to be elementary bodies. Now, if you roast copper pyrites you transmute it into copper. So you transmute iron pyrites into iron, and glæna or "glance" into lead. Why, then, should you not roast a little more, and change it into gold. "Does not yeast," asked Rippl, "change the juice of plants, or a solution of sugar, by a new arrangement of their particles, into the youth giving and invigorating *aqua vita*; does it not effect the expunction of all impurities; does not a ferment (sour dough) convert flour into nourishing bread?" Why then should we not find a great ferment of all fermenters, the raw material, the virgin of Adamic earth? This once obtained, all else is child's play. From the *matrices prima, cruda, or remota* will come the mercury of the adepts, the quintessence of metallicity. To this add virgin of gold, and the whole is put to hatch in an incubator. Thence comes the *caput corni* or "raven's head," which, after long exposure to heat, is transmitted into the *albus cygnus*, or "white swan." After this has been yet more fiercely heated it turns yellow and finally bright red. At last we have the "red lion;" and now the work of transmutation is at an end, and at the bottom of the crucible is the philosopher's stone itself, the great *magisterium*, the elixir, the red tincture, which changes every metal to gold, cures all diseases, restores youth to the exhausted frame of age, and prolongs life indefinitely. Why should we sneer at those who held this to be possible? Do we not ourselves fix the sun's rays on paper, and utilize the very lightning as a *commissionnaire*? Can we not—the process is called electrotyping—melt copper or silver in cold water and cast it into statues? Can we use water, or even mercury, in the heart of a white-hot crucible? Can we without either fire or flame, illuminate cities? Ultramarine was once as precious as gold itself. We can now make ultramarine by the ton; and we hold it quite possible that to-morrow the same magic which enables us to convert foul gas tar into the most lovely dyes will also enable us to produce from a bit of rough coke a diamond of the finest water, and from the refuse of oil-works those most precious and invaluable of all

drugs, quinine and morphia. When Liebig wrote in 1851, he predicted that we should "one day extract from tar the glorious colouring principle of madder." Twenty years has passed and the thing has been done. Mauve and magenta are triumphs of chemistry as wonderful as the discovery of the *elixir vita* itself. And, in truth, the search for the philosopher's stone was little else than the search for the science of chemistry. The alchemists were the first chemists; nor have we any right to ridicule the old "makers of gold." In the place of the red lion we now seek for Nature's laws. Every discovery opens to us a wider and a richer field. The end of all Science, the *regnum hominis*, is but, as Bacon saw, the knowledge of Nature. And to know Nature we must do as did the old alchemists—wring her secrets from her by the aid of furnace and crucible, retort and alembic. We still, in effect, search for the "virgin earth" of Geber; nor will our searches ever see their end. The secret of wealth is the discovery of force. We want—as Bacon puts it in a hundred different ways—to make nature do man's work. Wind-mills and water-mills were in their day as precious discoveries as man's heart could desire. Then we found out how to make steam labour for us. We caught the Titan; we made him toil for our comfort in a thousand ways; we put him in the prison-house, as the Philistines did Samson, and made him grind. We have burnt up aon upon aon of bottled sunshine, turned it into steam, and with the steam have mined, have crossed the ocean, have bridged rivers, have done all our thousand and one tasks. Now we are reaching the end of our coal. We must seek elsewhere fresh supplies of force. Our bottled sunshine will soon be exhausted, and we must go back to the sun itself, the great life-giver, the centre of heat, and strength, and growth. Titan himself must work for us. And here we are, in truth, upon the verge of a discovery as compared with which the wildest dreams of Alchemy were as nothing. Is there no way of economising the sun's heat? The greenhouse, of course, is a familiar and simple step towards the solution of the great problem. We all know that the heat gets into the greenhouse through the glass, and do all it can, it cannot get out again; and were England covered with glass from Land's End to John o' Groats, we should reproduce here, in the north-east corner of the wild Atlantic, the rich, glorious vegetation of the Tropics. But there is a yet further step which Science has made, and which leaves the greenhouse as far behind as the steam-engine leaves behind it the water-wheel or the windmill. Is it true we can split the sunlight into two parts—that we can filter it through a plate of coloured glass, and so extract from it the great *magisterium*, the principle of life and growth? Photographers do as much every day. The yellow rays are valueless. They are but so much dross and clieg. It is the purple rays which are the direct excitants of all chemical action. Why, then, should we not bottle these purple rays as we bottle lightning? A single Leyden battery can hold a flash which, if allowed to spend itself, would rend down the pyramids, and scatter London in ruins. Why should not a single jar hold purple light enough to grow a pine forest in a year—to enable the farmer to breed bees in one-third the time required at present for normal and ordinary growth? As it is, nine-tenths of the strength of the great sun is wasted. His heat falls upon the earth, and radiates off again into space. Here, then, is our philosopher's stone. In our coal beds lay dormant the accumulated sunshine of centuries. These burnt up, we must economise sunshine for ourselves. So shall we increase the fertility of our fields and ensure the prosperity of additional millions of mankind. So, where of old grew one grain, shall grow seventy. So shall the rich crust of the earth be changed into a thousand useful products, which commerce shall melt down into wealth. So, perhaps, in the fulness of time shall we find the *dixit vita*, and learn how to cure diseases and prolong life.

Interesting to Bathers.

A curious case was tried at Edinburgh some months ago. It was an appeal against a conviction by one of the Sheriff-Substitutes of Forfarshire of two or three respectable lads for bathing in the North Esk, near Brechin Castle, a residence of the Marquis of Dalmouth, better known as Lord Panmure. The crime of which they were convicted was "Indecent exposure of the person, to the annoyance of the lieges"; and their punishment was a fine of £2 each, or 10 days' imprisonment. The Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Neaves, however, reversed the sentence of the Sheriff-Substitute, and ordered the fine to be repaid, and found the Fiscal who had prosecuted them liable in twelve guineas expenses. They pointed out that while indecent exposure in private for the purpose of destroying the morals of young persons, or in public to the disregard of modesty, is a crime, was criminal; yet undressing was no so in all circumstances, more particularly where bathing was the object. Lord Neaves, in a humorous sentence or two, in the course of a rather philosophical speech, described exposure of person as in many cases laudable and observed that, "in his opinion a bath did not require to take excessive care that he should not be seen. If he were bathing a mile or two along the shore from any house, and a lady chose, through a reconnoitre glass, to look at him from motives of physiological curiosity or other motives, it was her own fault."

Armorial Bearings of the Ocean.—The crests of the waves.

The Inangahua District.

Judge Harvey's remarks when proposing the toast of "The Prosperity of the Inangahua District," at the christening of the Energetic machine, are thus reported in the *Herald*:—He stated that after more than twenty years' experience in Australia and elsewhere, he had witnessed no district in which the difficulties in the way of developing the mineral resources were of a more formidable character. It afforded him therefore extreme pleasure to find in the youngest district of all these obstacles surmounted. The fact of a work such as they witnessed being accomplished was, to his mind, very wonderful indeed; and he was thoroughly impressed that it only required all people in the district to join and work with a will to make Inangahua the most prosperous district in New Zealand. It could not be said that the reefs were extraordinarily rich, nor that they had even fulfilled general expectation. They had not had yields of six, eight, and ten ounces to the ton; but a return of two ounces, or one ounce, or even half an ounce from good solid quartz, was ample to ensure the future success of the district. Everything depended upon economic working, and to such a state of perfection had this been brought elsewhere that there was a notable instance of three pennyweights to the ton being made to yield satisfactory dividends.

The following is from a late *Grey River Argus*:—"The magnificent cake of gold, weighing 1115oz 10dwt, obtained from a crushing of 683 tons 5cwt of quartz from the Golden Fleece (Paddy Hunt's) claim, Inangahua, was brought to town by Ashton and Cassidy's coach on Thursday night. Yesterday forenoon it was exhibited at the Bank of New Zealand, and was inspected and much admired by a large number of the residents. The correct return was yesterday proved to be 1120oz 8dwt of retorted gold from 683 tons. The cake was broken up yesterday, and the melted gold gave 1114oz 1dwt 12gr, of the value of £4344 17s. 10d. There is now available for dividend amongst the shareholders the sum of £2600, for the appropriation of which a meeting will no doubt soon be called."

Christmas Holidays.

The *Auckland Evening Star*, of Dec. 24, thus announces that it has decided on a Christmas holiday of two days:—

For twelve long weary months have we been grinding at the press, squirting boiling vinegar on a patient and forbearing people, and now for two whole days shall we put aside the ink pot, wash our hands from the filthy type, sling the ledger to the dogs, and feel salid oil and melted butter towards all mankind. We feel even in a penitential and bencifient mood. If we have offended any we forgive them; if we have flayed any to the bone we bear no malice, and if with boiling vinegar we have ever excoriated the cuticle of any one or any body of ones, we shall endeavour to forget. If any ask you where we are, say we are off! From the veriest devil that dippeth his hand into the ink-pot and smearth it over the type, to the run-boy that crieth in the street, we are off! We scale the rugged heights of Rangitoto, and plunge headlong into the briny waves; we lie on the green swan and gaze into the liquid azure, hummed to sleep by the bee flying homeward laden with nectar, or by the big blow-fly buzzing into our ear. We are off to Drury to contemplate the railway rising from its ruins, and to the Nihotupu and the Western Springs to spy out the greenness of "ye inhabitants of ye land," and purchase springs for thirty citizens. We are off to the Thaines to see where Caledonians took their rise—to Coromandel redolent of the memory of the gentle Harpers. We toss the caber to the wild pibroch of the Gaels in the Albert Barracks; and by the Royal Mail steamer Gemini we fly to frantic revelry at Riverhead. We are enjoying the delights of literature and war and everlasting brotherhood as we saunter through the highland glens of Motu Ihi; we enjoy the luscious happiness of strawberries and cream at the North Shore, and we sigh and talk sweet nothings with the Odd-fellows' and Forsters' fair sisters in the bosky dells of the Domain. We fly with the sea gull from the busy haunts of men. At Waiwera we calm our nerves in the baths heated in Pluto's own cauldrons, and we brace ourselves to labour in breasting the blue waves that surge around Tiri Tiri. Anywhere—everywhere, we feel an irresistible centrifugal force impelling us to fly off at a tangent from the whirl of business. We sniff the sea-breezes and we feel a wild delirium thrilling through our veins. We are off! Good-bye! A merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Mark Twain and his English Editor.

[To the Editor of the *Spectator*.]

Sir,—I only venture to intrude upon you because I come, in some sense, in the interest of public morality, and this makes my mission respectable. Mr John Camden Hotten, of London, has, of his own individual motion, republished several of my books in England. I do not protest against this, for there is no law that could give effect to the protest; and, besides, publishers are not accountable to the law of heaven or earth in any country, as I understand it. But my little grievance is this: My books are bad enough just as they are written; then Mr J. Camden Hotten has composed half-a-dozen chapters and added the same to them! I feel that all these parts will bleed for an author who writes volumes have fallen under such a dispensation as this. I

a friend of yours, or if even you yourself, were to write a book and set it adrift among the people, with the gravest apprehensions that it was not up to what it ought to be intellectually, how would you like to have John Camden Hotten sit down and drool two or three original chapters on the end of that book? Would not the world seem cold and hollow to you? Would you not feel that you wanted to die and be at rest? Little the world knows of true suffering. And suppose he should entitle these chapters "Holiday Literature," "True Story of Chicago," "On Children," "Train up a child, and Away he Goes," and "Vengeance," and then, on the strength of having evolved these marvels from his own consciousness, go and "copyright" the entire book, and put in the title-page a picture of a man with his hand in another man's pockets, and the legend "All Rights Reserved." (I only suppose the picture; still it would be rather a neat thing.) And, further, suppose that in the kindness of his heart and the exuberance of his untutored fancy, this thorough well meaning innocent should expunge the modest title which you have given your book, and replace it with so foul an invention as this, "Screamers and Eye-Openers," and went and got that copy-righted too. And suppose that on the top of all this he continually and persistently forgot to offer you a single penny or even send you a copy of your mutilated book to burn. Let one suppose all this. Let him suppose it with strength enough, and then he will know something about woe. Sometimes when I read one of those additional chapters constructed by John Camden Hotten, I feel as if I wanted to take a broom-straw and go and knock that man's brains out. Not in anger, for I feel none. Oh no! not in anger; but only to see, that is all. Mere idle curiosity.

And Mr Hotten says that one *nom de plume* of mine is "Carl Byng." I hold there is no affliction in this world that makes a man feel so down-trodden and abused as the giving him a name that does not belong to him. How would this sinful aborigine feel if I were to call him John Camden Hottentot, and come out in the papers and say he was entitled to it by divine right? I do honestly believe it would throw him into a brain fever, if there were not an insuperable obstacle in the way.

Yes—to come back to the original subject, which is the sorrow that is slowly but surely undermining my health—Mr Hotten prints unrevised, uncorrected, and in some respects, spurious books, with my name to them as author, and thus embitters his customers against one of the most innocent of men. Messrs George Routledge and Sons are the only English publishers who pay me any copy-right, and therefore, if my books are to disseminate either suffering or crime among readers of our language, I would ever so much rather they did it through that house, and then I could contemplate the spectacle calmly as the dividends came in.—I am, Sir, &c.,

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS ("MARK TWAIN.")
London, September 20, 1872.

Rapid Growth.

A Cincinnati paper publishes the following:—"A man in Detroit gave me some idea of the richness of the soil in that vicinity. He said there wasn't any place on earth where things grow as they do there. He said his wife never made bread. She always made little biscuits the size of an egg, and she would leave them an hour to swell by themselves, and they would grow into 12lb loaves. I thought to myself,—And you are a loaf-er. He continued his growing tale, and said:—Once there was a man. He went into the woods and chopped down four trees. He used the four stumps for corner posts, and he built a nice log-house on these stumps. Then he and his family went to bed in the house. The next morning he found himself 60 feet in the air, with a lot of Indians down below waiting to cut their hair off, and the Indians did scalp the whole of 'em. 'Stranger,' said I, 'you don't mean to tell me those trees grew 60 feet in one night.' 'Sir, I do,' says he, 'and not only that, they raised the house with them.' 'Are you sure it was not 61?' I asked naively. 'Sir,' said he, 'I never prevaricate, especially on one foot.' 'So they took and scalped 'em all, did they?' 'They did,' said he. 'How in the name of Mary who had the little Lamb, did they get up to 'em?' I asked. Says he, 'Respected sir, these Indians each one sawed off a tree; then each Indian sat on a stump, and those stumps grew the Indians up to the house, and then they scalped the family.' It certainly was the greatest case of up a tree I ever heard of. Stranger, that story is pretty tough, but I believe it, because I know something about growing trees. My father had some good soil on his place; good soil for trees. He couldn't afford to keep a dog because there was so many of us young'uns. He had to boil what bones was left to make soup for us. He had some trees, and in the place of a dog he kept some of the bark off those trees in the house to scare the robbers, because the bark would last all night. One day I used some of the wood to make some toothpicks, and as sure as you please, stranger, those toothpicks grew so that next day I sold 'em for 10c apiece, and they had to be sawed in two before they could be used.' The stranger got up. Says I: 'Where are you going?' says he: 'Good day, sir.' Says I: 'Good day, sir.'

Dunedin Advertisements.



F RASER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

11 kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass :
Stampers ; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels
Steam Engines made and repaired.
Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,
Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.
Furnace Bars ; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

O T A G O FOUNDRY



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,
ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER
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Cumberland-street,
D U N E D I N.

Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and
Wood.
Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Pumping and Winding Gear.
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.
Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flour Oatmeal, and Barley Mills
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-
chines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

V U L C A N F O U N D R Y
Great King-street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN AND CO.,
Dermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Foun-
ders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels ;
Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-
ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates ; Sheet-iron
Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size
of holes) ; Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

Flour-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power
Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.
K. M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-iron
Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the
best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

Established Twenty Years.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand
Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in
season

Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

D U N E D I N S H A R E B R O K E R.—
Established 1863.

FREDERICK H. EVANS
Is prepared to deal with all SHARES for SALE
in the CARRICK REEFS.

Letters, and all other Country Business
receive prompt attention. 36

A D E L A I D E W I N E S,
BEST QUALITY.

D A R L I N G & C O.,
A D E L A I D E W I N E D E P O T,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Dunedin Advertisements

B R O W N, E W I N G, & C O.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, &c.,
PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS,

D U N E D I N,

Possess su-
perior advantages
for supplying the very
best value in every descrip-
tion of Drapery and Clothing.
They have always on hand a large
and well-assorted stock of Goods, se-
lected by a buyer of experience and taste.
Their Goods are all purchased direct from the
best Manufacturers, for prompt cash, thus
avoiding all intermediate profits ; and
they conduct their business in the
most economical manner, by
which they are enabled to
sell the very best goods
at the lowest pos-
sible Prices.

Patterns sent Free to Every Part of the Colony.

TO GENTLEMEN :

A Chart for self-measurement, with pat-
terns of Cloths and List of Prices, sent
free on request. The Chart is intended to
meet a long-felt want by parties at a dis-
tance, who have hitherto found it impos-
sible to get a perfect fit, either in Ready-
made Clothing or garments made to order.

B R O W N, E W I N G, & C O.,
DUNEDIN.

W H E E L E R ' S A D V E R T I S I N G
A G E N C Y.

R. T. W H E E L E R,
COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission
Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Patent Medicine

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—
SPERMATORRHEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF
EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and
the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost
to at once arrest the progress of disease.

D R. L. L. S M I T H
has devoted himself for twenty years in
the colony to the practice of this branch of his
profession, while previously in England he was
the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated
Dr. R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practi-
tioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the
sole branch of his profession.

Dr. L. L. Smith hereby informs the public
that he is the only legally-qualified medical man
in this specialty of his profession ; that others
advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore,
in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining
money under false pretences.

Dr. L. L. Smith also warns the public against
the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any
of these advertised nostrums escape with his life,
or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably
undermined by them, he may look upon himself
as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr. L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many
unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly
crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and filched in
pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this
to the world.

Those men and women who have been the vic-
tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek
that recovery which is often beyond Dr. Smith's
control. When will the public understand that
it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified
medical man, who has made this his sole study,
rather than apply to a number of ignorant im-
postors, who merely harp and prey upon their
pockets and health ?

Dr. L. L. Smith has always stated that to warn
the public of these quacks is his chief reason
for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of
spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead,
lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency,
drainage from the system, and the various effects
of errors of youth, and blood-poisoning from dis-
eases previously contracted, Dr. L. L. Smith in-
vites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesita-
tion in stating that no medical man, either here
or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-
tice and extraordinary experience which he has
had. Therefore, those who really desire to be
treated by one who is at the head of his profes-
sion in this branch of medical practice should
lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should
anyone marry without first consulting him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at

182 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,
Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence
of the Governor.)

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... L.1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so
packed as to avoid observation.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on
application to him.

Patent Medicines

Protected by Royal Letters patent—dated
October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

D R B R I G H T ' S P H O S P H O D Y N E.

A chemical preparation of Phosphorus, with
the Vegetable Alkaloids, Quinia, Cypripedium,
Xanthoxylon, &c. Discovered, introduced, and
extensively prescribed by CHAS. LESLIE BRIGHT,
M.D., Resident Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital,
London.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the medical pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nerve substance, and for developing all the
powers and functions of the system to the high-
est degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties ; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the day for the
speedy and permanent cure of :—

Nervous prostration Shortness of breath
Liver complaints Trembling of the hands
Palpitation of the heart and limbs

Dizziness Impaired nutrition
Noises in the head and Mental and physical de-
pression

Loss of energy and ap- Consumption (in its in-
petite incipient or first stages

Hypochondria only)

Female complaints Eruptions of the skin

General debility Impaired sight and me-
mory

Indigestion Nervous fancies

Incapacity for study or Impoverished blood

business Nervous debility in all
Sick headache its stages

Lassitude Premature decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising
from whatever cause. The action of the Phos-
phodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing
the principle which constitutes nervous energy,
and on the other the most powerful blood and
flesh generating agent known ; therefore, a mar-
vellous medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the function of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious, ca-
daus, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state of
robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the
organisation ; for instance, it assists nature to
generate that human electricity which renews
and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous,
membranous, and organic systems. It operates
on the system without exciting care or thought
upon the individual as to the process. It moves
the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and
intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness,
unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been wasted,
and exerts an important influence directly on the
spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive,
tonic, and invigorating character ; maintaining
that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular
system which renders the mind cheerful, bril-
liant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that
dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which
so many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power with a feeling of vigor and comfort to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved ; the appetite increases
wonderfully ; the bowels become regular ; the
eyes brighter ; the skin clear and healthy ; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
tance of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutri-
tion.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system ; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure
by the judicious use of this most invaluable
remedy.

D R B R I G H T ' S P H O S P H O D Y N E

is sold only in cases at L.1 1s., containing Two
bottles ; and L.2 2s., containing Five bottles ;—
also in family cases at L.5, containing Sixteen
bottles. To be had of all Chemists and up-
country Storekeepers throughout the Colonies.

Full directions for use, in the English, French,
and German languages, accompany each case.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

Sir Charles Locock, Physician Accoucheur to
her Majesty the Queen, stated at a meeting of
the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society that
in thirteen cases of debility and nervous pro-
stration he had effected permanent cures by the use
of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon to
her Majesty the Queen, says :—“ I have re-
peatedly prescribed Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy.
I have but one objection regarding it, and that is,
the elaborate process required in the preparation
will not allow of the retail price being within the
reach of all classes.”

Dr. Lancaster, the eminent coroner, says :—
“ Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is calculated to en-
tirely supersede iron, mercury, sarsaparilla,
quinine, and cod-liver oil.”

Dr. Quain, F.R.C.P., physician to the Hos-
pital for Consumption, Brompton, remarks :—
“ It cannot be doubted that this Phosphatic
preparation will henceforth rank foremost in
therapeutics ; it generates all the important ele-
ments of the human frame, the peculiar character
of this substance fitting it for vital uses.”

Sir T. Lawrence says :—“ I have found Dr
Bright's Phosphodyne an excellent remedy in
skin diseases. I presume it is by oxydation.”

Professor Syme says :—“ The effects of the
Phosphodyne in obstinate cases of disease are as
astonishing as perplexing.”

Dr. Handfield Jones, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., phy-
sician to St. Mary's Hospital, says in atrophy,

Patent Medicines

and general debility, Phosphodyne is a most
admirable remedy ; it invigorates the nutritive
functions, and increases the vital energy,—“ it
not only acts as an absorbent,” but retards or
repairs the waste of tissue, and restores the
nutritive functions to their normal condition.

The *Lancet* considers the Phosphodyne one of
the most important contributions made to medi-
cina during the last century.

CAUTION.—Be particular to ask for Dr Bright's
Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad.

Pamphlets containing testimonials may be ob-
tained from all chemists and up-country store-
keepers.

Wholesale agents for New Zealand :
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

H O L L O W A Y ' S P I L L S

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-
gerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.
The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and
influenza may always be radically removed by
Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-
medy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve
any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all im-
purities, and fortify the system against consump-
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-
quently getting out of order, and require some
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity
and certainty. They do not distress the system
or weaken the frame ; they thoroughly invig-
orate the digestive organs. They gently excite
the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon
the bowels without griping or any other annoy-
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they
cannot be equalled as a “ Dinner Pill,” as they
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and
biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsey.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.
They act most energetically on the glandular
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and
impart a vigour which age or other causes may
have temporarily taken away. They excite the
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate
the absorbents to remove the fluid already
collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.
They may be taken with safety for any irregular-
ity of the system, as they remove all causes of
maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying
properties, females of all ages to robust
health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first
departure from health ! all may do so by taking
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the
earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fe-
verish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which
may be reduced to a powder, and given in dose
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better
adapted than any other remedy for all external
ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When
nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach
warns us that digestion is not proceeding pro-
perly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,
give strength to every organ, speedily remove
all causes of indigestion, bile, and